two well-grown porkers, Master Bardell, the pig-butcher, and his foreman, Samuel Slark, or as he was commonly called, Sam the Sticker. They inquired, and I explained in a few words the lady's dilemma, taking care to forwarn them, by relating the issue of my own attempts in her behalf.

"Mayhap you warn't half purlite enough," observed Sam, with a side wink at his master, — "It isn't a bit of a scrape, and a civil word as will get a strange lady up into a strange gentleman's gig. It wants a warmth like, and making on her feel at home. Only let me alone with her, for a persuader, and I'll have her up in our cart—my master's that is to say,—before you can see whether she has feet or hoofs."

In a moment the speaker was at the carriage door, smoothing down his slick forelocks, bowing and using his utmost eloquence, even to the repeating most of his arguments twice over.

It was quite unnecessary for Miss Norman to say she had ever ridden in a cart with two pigs and two butchers; and she did not say it. She merely turned away her head from the man to be addressed by the master, at the other window, the glass of which she had let down for a little air. "A taxed cart, madam," he said, "mayn't be exactly the vehicle and so forth; but thereby considering respective ranks in life the more honor done to your humbles, which, as I said afore, will take every care, and observe the respectful; likewise in distancing the two pigs."

The sudden drawing up of the window, so violently as to shiver the glass, showed sufficiently in what light Miss Norman viewed Master Bardell's behavior. It was an unlucky smash, for it afforded what the tradesmen would have called "an advantageous opening" for pouring in a fresh stream of eloquence; and the Sticker, who shrewdly estimated the convenience of the breach, came round the back of the carriage, and as junior counsel "followed on the same side." The lady was invincible.

The blackberry boys had departed, the evening began to close in, and no Humphrey made his appearance. The butcher's horse was on the fret, and his swine grumbled at the delay. The master and man fell into a consultation, and favored me afterwards with the result, the Sticker being the orator. "It was man's duty" he said "to look after the women, pretty or ugly, young or old; it's what we all came into the world to do, namely, to make ourselves comfortable and agreeable to the fair sex."

As for himself, "purtecting females was his nature, and he should never be easy agin, if so be he left the lady on the road; and providing any female wouldn't be protected of her own free will, she ought to be compelled to, like any other live beast unsensible to its own good. Them was his sentiments, and his master followed 'em up."

I attempted to reason with them, but my consent had clearly only been asked as a compliment. The lady herself hastened the catastrophe. Whether she had overheard the dispute or the amount of long pent up emotion became too overwhelming for its barriers, I know not; but Pride gave way to Nature, and a short hysteric scream preceded from the carriage. Miss Norman was in fits!

We contrived to get her seated on the step of the vehicle, where the butchers supported her, fanning her with their hats, whilst I ran off to a little pool near at hand for some cold water. It was the errand of only some four or five minutes, but when I returned, the lady, only half conscious, had been caught up, and there she sat, in the cart, between the two butchers. They were already on the move.

I jumped into my own gig, and put my horse to its speed; but I had lost my start, and when I came on with them, they were already galloping into W. Unfortunately, her residence was at the further end of town, and thither I saw her conveyed, screaming in concert with the two pigs, and answered by the whole rabblement of the whole place, who knew Miss Norman quite as well, by sight, as "her own carriage."

[From the N. Y. Post]

The New British Loan.

The British Government has succeeded in obtaining a new loan of sixteen millions sterling, on terms considered favorable; more so than was expected, even by the government itself. The loan is raised on a very novel plan. The principal of the loan is a fixed permanent amount, without any term named for its redemption, but with the addition of an annuity, terminable in thirty years. The bidders were invited to name the amount of the terminable annuity they contractors would be willing to take for making the loan. Only one bid was made, and that by the house of Rothschild, who received the contract at £100 sterling for a three per cent, stock, identical with consols, and fourteen shillings sixpence sterling annuity for thirty years from the 5th April. The government thus is to receive £100 sterling for £100 stock, and is to pay interest at three per cent. per annum till the loan be redeemed, and 14s 6d. per cent per annum for thirty years. The manner in which the market value of the new loan is calculated, is furnished us by the London *Times*, of the 22d April, as follows:

"The value of £100 consols is £89 15s., and of 14s. 6d. terminable annuities for 30 years £11 12s. This makes £101 7s., or almost exactly 1½ premium. Its actual value, however, is rather more, since this calculation assumes the entire subscription of £100 to be paid at once, whereas the instalments extend over eight months, and the employment in the interval of the money not called up would yield, even at the low rate of 2 per cent, a sum obtainable in the Stock Exchange, about 12s. The value of the terminable annuity, moreover, has been taken as low as £16 per £1, while the quotation of to-day was 16 to 16½, a purchase having been made at the latter price. Under these circumstances the intrinsic worth of the omnium would appear to be 2 premium. The letters of allotment were promptly delivered to day, and, although a general curtailment was necessary of the amounts applied for, it was impartially made. The applicants were supposed to have been fully 10 per cent. in excess of the total required. It seemed but one opinion as to the equitable nature of the contract for all parties. It is understood that the margin of profit to the subscribers in the Emancipation Loan of 1835 was almost precisely the same as that now obtained. The first quotation for the Omnium, as the combined stocks of the new loan are termed, was 1½ to 1¾ premium, and, after having declined to 1¼ premium, it closed at 1½ to 1¾."

We give elsewhere a report of the interview between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the London capitalists previous to the making the bids, and explanatory of the views of the government. The explanations, as recorded of the government, appear to be taken as part of the contract. It appears the government contemplate issuing three millions of exchequer bills, but in such a way as not to conflict in point of time with the payment of the loan instalments. The government also does not bind itself to make no new loan during the year, though it says the loan and budget have been arranged so as to provide for the whole requirements of the current financial year. The probability seems, however, conceded, that a new loan, or even loans, may be proposed on foreign account, under the guarantee of the English government, which would be equally depressive upon the money market.

SOW MILLET.—Do you want to know why? Because it yields more food for man and beast than any other cultivated grain. Cut for hay, the crop is large and of excellent quality, and it is said, imparts a vigor and elasticity to working cattle that is acquired from no other food. Stock, too, are very fond of millet hay. If allowed to ripen its seed, it is an excellent grain for animals; possessing as much nutriment as Indian corn, but not its fattening property. In Europe it is often ground for bread, and where people are accustomed to its use, they are fond of millet bread.

In this latitude, as we learn from a good authority, the time for sowing millet is from the first of May to the middle of June, when it will be ready to harvest in July or August, leaving ground is the best possible condition for a crop of winter grain. A rich, light soil is best, and it should be deep and finely prepared as for wheat. If grown for hay, from 30 to 40 quarts of seed should be sown to the acre. It should be cut while the seed in the milky state, and as soon as it is well wilted it should be put up and cured in cocks, as recommended for clover hay. If the weather is fine, it will be sufficiently made in three or four days, when the cocks should be turned and opened a few hours before it is hauled in. When sown for the grain, from 16 to 20 quarts of seed are required to the acre, and if put in with a good seed drill, the crop of seed would be much improved.

No attempt should ever be made to secure both seed and hay from the same field. Plant one field for seed and one for hay. A good crop will yield five tons of hay.

For seed, the upper parts of the heads must be ripe before it is cut.

There is one advantage in growing millet that ought to commend it to all farmers. It flourishes within the dryest seasons.

Farmers who once commence the cultivation of millet, seldom if ever abandon it.

Will somebody, this year, try a crop of millet? —*N. Y. Tribune.*

We regret to announce the serious illness of one of the most distinguished literary women of the day, Madame Emile de Girardin.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....MAY 8.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, and are authorised to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

☞ Mr. JOHN W. MCCARTHY is our authorized carrier on the route formerly served by JOHN FONDREN, and is alone entitled to collect from weekly subscribers.

THE NEWS.

In New York there were 493 deaths last week; in Philadelphia 230.

The U. S. Mail steamer St. Louis, which sailed on Saturday, from New York, took out only $148,000 in specie.

Judge Lampkin, the Georgia Whig, appointed one of the Justices of the Court of claims by President Pierce, has most positively declined.

Edwin Forrest, on Saturday night, concluded a seven weeks' engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York. Notwithstanding the unfavorable criticisms of the Tribune, the engagement was successful beyond precedent.

The Democratic majority at the recent municipal election in Indianapolis, Ia., ranges from 61 to 248 the latter being the majority given to the Democratic candidate for Mayor. In October last, the Fusion majority in Indianapolis was near two hundred votes. The election returns of Tuesday exhibit a change, since that time, of near five hundred votes.

DON'T KILL THE BIRDS.

Every class of living things has its uses,—its design and mission on earth; and no class or kind can be exterminated without inflicting injury on the human family. Even insects have their uses and beneficial effects in the economy of nature. If they check vegetation and reduce the crops, they in many regions and districts prevent over production, and exhaustion of the soil. But, while nature has assigned to them a task and a use, it has provided against the too abundant increase of their numbers by making the insects themselves food for the birds. But for the birds the insects, worms and vermin would become so numerous as to destroy all vegetation. The feathered tribes keep down their increase to a safe limit, and would thus preserve a just balance in nature but for the wanton propensity of man to destroy the birds. A gun may be found in almost every farm house in the country, and, while it is useful for some purposes, it destroys and frightens away the best friends of the husbandman. They not only greet him with their morning songs, and delight him with their gay plumage, their infinite variety and their active and sprightly industry, but they protect his crops from the increase of vermin that would destroy them. If they devour a few bushels of his grain they compensate him for it by preventing the destruction of ten times more than they claim as their own reward.

Were we a farmer we would cultivate the birds as assiduously as we would the domestic fowls, and would welcome them to an undisturbed home in our neighborhood. Their morning melodies are more delightful than the best serenade of a city band. Their cheerful activity gives life to the orchards, the fields and the forests. They are pleasant and harmless friends of man, and their wanton destruction is not only cruel, but most injurious to the farmer and gardener.

But strong as the reasons are that demand an increase of the feathered tribes, man with his murderous gun pursues them until in thickly settled regions they are almost exterminated. Were the uses of these birds understood, and their melody, their innocence, and their beauty duly appreciated, the guns of the urchins and the sportsmen would almost as soon be aimed at the domestic fowls. A writer in the *Genessee Farmer*, an excellent agricultural journal, has the following just remarks on this subject:

Suppose the State of New York had a thousand robins where it now has one, how many caterpillars, moths, worms, grubs, and other vocacious insects would these birds consume! If public opinion were only enlightened on this subject, so as to protect all insectivorous birds, we should soon cease to complain of curculios, weevils, peach tree and apple tree borers, peabugs, and a hundred garden birds, flies, snails, grass hoppers, locusts, cotton and tobacco worms. We have had opportunities for studying most of these depredators, and regard the natural destruction of birds, or their expulsion from all so-called civilized communities, as the principal cause of the increase of insects.

Let us study Nature and observe how nearly all the feathered tribes, with which we are familiar, hatch their young at that season of the year when insects and their larva most abound, when so many millions are daily consumed to feed the voracious broods of rapidly growing birds. In Maryland and Virginia large flocks of turkeys are reared expressly to be driven through tobacco fields by children "to worm the crop." A turkey, from the time it is large enough to eat a worm till it attains its full growth, will consume an incredible number of insects, and forcibly illustrates an important law. Barn yard fowls, doves, and pigeons may also be cultivated at a profit.

Were it not for the fact that insects devour each other, and are destroyed in countless numbers every year by the birds, they might soon accumulate to such an extent as to sweep every vestige of vegetation from the face of the earth. The extermination of all the feathered tribes in wanton sport, and in ignorance of Nature's laws, would tend rapidly towards such a result. There are very few birds that do harm, and their mischief can be prevented by far better means than by killing them. It should be made a penal offence to kill a harmless bird, for it is a public injury. Nor is the injury in the aggregate a trifling one. Taking this whole country together the birds, by destroying the insects and vermin, save food enough each year to feed a city as large as Pittsburgh. Let every farmer cultivate birds, encourage their free and unmolested use of his forests and fields, and their rapid multiplication in his neighborhood. They will help to protect his crops, and increase their quantity. They may commit some depredations but they will do for him tenfold more good than harm.

Nature's God has adjusted a nice balance among all living things, and for a wise and beneficent purpose. If there were no insects and worms the rankness of vegetation would soon exhaust the soil. If there was no check to the multiplication of insects and vermin they would soon destroy all vegetation. The birds are the check. If mankind for mere wanton sport destroys the birds the insects and vermin increase, and the crops are consequently reduced. Birds fit for food may be killed for that purpose. But such as are not used for food should not be destroyed.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—A young printer, named Daniel E. Berry, from Harrisburg, Pa., died in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 27th inst., of cholera, the day after his arrival there on the Ben Bolt, the disease being contracted on the steamer. The St. Paul *Democrat* says, when he was attacked with the pestilence, the proprietors of the Temperance House, of that city, inhumanely turned him out into the streets, on the plea that a knowledge of his sickness would injure the business of the house.

New and Then.

This day nine years ago was fought the battle of Palo Alto—the opening engagement of a war that added to the lustre of American arms, and territory equal in extent to a small empire. To-morrow will also be the ninth anniversary of the battle of Resaca de la Palma, which was only a following up of the brilliant victory of the day before. We all recollect with what unbounded enthusiasm the reports of these victories were received; yet nine years have only elapsed and they have almost faded from our remembrance. We were then commencing a sanguinary contest that cost us more than ten thousand lives and one hundred millions of money, but it was necessary for the preservation of our national honor. Europe was then in the enjoyment of a profound peace; now she is engaged in a terrible struggle, and where the end of it will be no man can tell. Surely "time works wonders."

[From the New York Herald of the 4th instant.]

Polygamy in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1855.

I have detailed to you in previous letters the debased condition of the women of Utah. The Mormons after their passions (or as they call it their holy desires to people the earth,) are gratified, seldom pretend to support their numerous wives. Brigham Young declared last conference, that he did not know how many wives he had. "Tell the Gentiles," said he, "I do not know half of them when I see them." The majority of these poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many are in such a destitute condition that they are forced to seek the charity of strangers. It is an actual fact that one of the wives of the Chief of the Apostles gains her livelihood by washing for the boarders of a public house in town. Indeed it is nothing uncommon for these lords of creation to send their wives out in the canons for wood, and any day you can see women chopping logs, and driving cattle to the mountains.

Subjected to a slavery worse than can be realized in the South, turned into prostitutes and concubines against their will, denied even woman's chief prerogative, the use of her tongue, there are now hundreds of females who only want the opportunity to abandon forever a life that so illy befits the proud spirit of American womanhood.

It was but yesterday, that a widow with her daughters called upon me, and, after asking me to lock the door of my room for fear she should be surprised in the house of a Gentile, unfolded her story of bitter wrongs and sufferings. The bishop of her ward had demanded her whole family, including herself, in marriage. She had given up all she had for tithes and other vows, and was now in the dilemma of either starving or being compelled to share an incestuous bed with the daughters of her own body. With tears in her eyes she prayed me to afford her the means of going to California in the Spring. The general cry every day—indeed, the spirit of dissatisfaction is universal. I have never conversed with a solitary woman who was not discontented with her situation and prospects. This speaks more than all the ingenious arguments in favor of polygamy, and demonstrates that the practical working of the "plural family system" is adverse to domestic love and happiness.

Here would be a great field for your strongminded women. If a few Bloomers and fast young ladies would come out to Utah and raise the cry of "vivive liberty and independence" in the valley of the mountains, the whole Mormon female community would rise in a mass and shake off the shackles that bind them. But there is no one here to lead them on. The fear of being "cent to eternal hell-fire lists," as Brigham musically expresses it, deters them from such a course, and the desert plains that bem them in on every side, prevent them from slipping secretly away to California or the States.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

During his exile in England, Prince Louis Bonaparte used to read with great interest the proof-sheet of M. Thiers' "History of the Consulate and Empire," which were supplied to him by Mr. Forbes Campbell, who was then preparing an English version of that work. The following remarkable passage occurs in a letter which the Prince addressed to Mr. Campbell in 1847, when returning the proof sheets of volume V. It will be seen that even at that early period, the Emperor meditated the English alliance, which he has since so happily accomplished: "Why was I not born to share in the glories of these heroic times? But on reflection it is better as it is. What a saddening spectacle to behold the two greatest and most civilized nations of the world destroying one another, (*l'entre yes*)—two nations, that ought, in my opinion (*selon moi*) to have been friends and allies, and rivals only in the arts of peace. Let us hope the day may yet come when I shall carry out the intentions of my uncle, by uniting the interests and policy of England and France in an indissoluble alliance. That hope cheers and encourages me. It forbids my repining at the altered fortunes of my family."

It appears that the amateurs of bull fighting in Spain propose to imitate the Parisians into their pastime during the continuance of the Great Industrial Exhibition. A petition signed by many of the noblest names in Spain, and strongly backed by M. de Turgot, the French ambassador, has been presented to Louis Napoleon for the allowance of the sport; and the Duc d'Alba has, it is said, written to the Emperess to request her support. Already, to secure do the noble sportsmen at Madrid feel of the success of the demand, that they have entered into treaty with Cochares, the first toreador in Spain, and others, to undertake the expedition, which will be composed of the company which delights the leisure of the Spanish Court.

There is a rumor that the French government has authorized the Cercle de l'Exposition, established at the Hotel d'Osmond, to permit play, but only among the foreigners who visit Paris for the Exhibition. When two years ago a similar request was made to the Emperor for a gaming house at Enghien, he formally refused, adding that he would never consent to the establishment of play at Paris, on any pretext whatever.

The cost of a park and pleasure ground is no slight matter. Sixty-thousand pounds were expended in one year, ending March 31st, 1855, on the London Parks and pleasure grounds, and the income derived therefrom was barely above six thousand pounds. The three parks in London that immediately join each other—St. James' the Green and Hyde Parks—consume £20,000 of the £60,000; the Regent's Park is maintained at a yearly cost of £5,500 and the Victoria Park at a yearly cost of £2,300.

REJECTION OF THE RELIGIOUS TEST BY THE CALIFORNIA KNOW NOTHINGS.—On this subject, the Placer Times says:—"We understand that the recent general Convention of Know Nothings, held in Sacramento last week, rejected from their platform the religious test directed against Catholics. Whilst we deprecate the purposes of that order—whilst arrayed against the Democracy, we can see in it much of good, but on the contrary, much of evil—whilst we caution our Democratic friends against being led astray by the novelty, and secrecy, and mystery which attaches to the utter repudiation which has thus been made of that religious intolerance which, in the Northern and Eastern States, constitutes the chief feature of the Know Nothing creed. We believe that no climate or soil in the world is so uncongenial to the growth of bigotry, whether upon matters of religion or otherwise, as California. Nature has been so liberal here in her bestowments, that cold, indeed, must be the feelings, bitter and unreasonable the prejudices, and hopelessly beclouded the mind, which would seek to proscribe an individual for the entertainment of an opposite religious creed. In rejecting, therefore, the religious test one step has been taken, and a most important one, too, to relieve that order of a large amount of odium, which, no matter how successful it may be temporarily, must attach to it in the future.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge**—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
90 Wood street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

Central American Expedition, &c.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Messrs. Kinney and Fabens were brought up this morning. The counsel for the government moved a postponement which was opposed by counsel for prisoners.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

In the case of Kinney and Fabens, the Judge ruled that the case should go on. The District Attorney said the law left it at his disposal to call up the case and he should not do so now. The Judge released the sureties and required Kinney and Fabens to enter their own recognizances in $1000 each.

The application of Miss Bunkley, the escaped Emmitsburg nun, for an injunction restraining the publication of her life-long complaints came up but there was no decision.

Hunts' Bridge on the Harlem Railroad near Brownville, was destroyed by fire last night. There is no interruption to the passenger train. The bridge was a single span of 200 feet and built of wood and iron.

The schooner John Clark McKay was lost on her passage from this port to Jacmel; she is water-logged. The Captain and four others perished from starvation; two men, the balance of the crew were taken off and brought to this port; they had nothing to eat for eight days previous to being taken off.

Collector Redfield has received information that a large number of paupers sailed from Antwerp on the 10th ult., for this port, in the ship Leopold.

Balloon Excursion—Phila. Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received. Mons. Godard left New Orleans on Sunday last in a balloon, and travelled 310 miles in six hours; he landed his passengers at Port Gibson, and then resumed his voyage.

The new City Councils organized this morning; Verre was re-elected President of the Select Council, and William P. Hacker, Know Nothing, was elected President of the Common Council.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

DETROIT, May 7.—Seven thousand dollars in five and ten of the Peninsular Bank, of this city, were stolen from the Bank. The notes had never been issued. They were countersigned, S. M. Holmes, State Treasurer, and numbered from 1001 to 1300; dated 1st April. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of the robber and the recovery of the money.

Tonnage Tax Repealed—Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

HARRISBURG, May 7.—The repeal of the tonnage tax has been signed by the Governor. The report of the committee of conference on the appropriation bill has been adopted. The Western Pennsylvania Hospital bill finally passed. This institution gets $10,000.

Great Temperance Demonstration.

BOSTON, MASS. May 7.—Governor Clark, of New York, Morrill, of Maine, and Hoppin, of Rhode Island, will be present at the Temperance Convention to morrow. Gov. Gardiner presides.

DIED:

Yesterday, May 7th, MARIA L., consort of David Mercer. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wed. (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 630 Liberty street, Fifth Ward.

Mrs. CATHARINE MAGUIRE, in the 83d year of her age. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, May 8th, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. McCullough, No. 19 Sixth street. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the District Court of said County at July Term, A. D. 1855, No. 116

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, vs. The Heirs of Frederick Lorenz, viz:—Frederick Lorenz, Mrs. Phoebe Pratt, (late Phoebe Lorenz, wife of — Pratt), Mrs. Mary Beals, (late Mary Lorenz, wife of — Beals), Charles Lorenz, Steen Atwood Lorenz, Michael Alton Lorenz, Annie Lorenz, Francis Lorenz, Louisa Lorenz, minor children of Frederick Lorenz, deceased.

And now, to wit: the 28th day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the Court appoint George Breed, William J. Howard, Jr., Thomas M'Cleary, John Sampson, Robert Galway, Samuel Gormly and Solomon Stoner, to view and or upon the premises described in the petition, to wit: a tract of land in the borough of West Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and having first duly sworn or affirmed, as provided by the Act of 19 February, 1849, to estimate the quantity, quality and value of the land taken or occupied by the said Company, and the materials used or taken away by the said Company; and having a due regard to, and making a just allowance for, the advantages which may have resulted, or which may seem likely to result to the Defendants, in consequence of the making or opening of said Rail Road, and of the construction of the works connected therewith; and after having made a fair and just comparison of the advantages and disadvantages aforesaid, to estimate and determine whether any and if any, what amount of damages has been or may be sustained.

And the said viewers are further required to specify, in their report:

First: The actual value of the land or materials taken or occupied, as aforesaid, without reference to the advantages or disadvantages of said Rail Road.

Second: The value, (if any) of the advantages of said Rail Road.

Third: The value, (if any) of the disadvantages of said Rail Road.

Fourth: The amount of damages (if any) sustained, or that may be sustained, by the Defendants, taking into consideration the actual value of the land or materials so taken or occupied, as aforesaid, and making a fair and just comparison of said advantages and disadvantages, and make a true report thereof to the Court.

And now, April 28, 1855, on motion, the Court direct that notice of the time and place of the meeting of the viewers, in the above case, be given to Mrs. Phoebe Pratt, (late Lorenz,) and her husband, — Pratt of Buffalo, New York; and Mary Beals, (late Lorenz) and her husband, — Beals, also of Buffalo, New York, by publication in the Pittsburgh Daily Post, three consecutive days, the last of which, publications shall not be less than ten days previous to the meeting of said viewers.

(— — seal) By the Court.
my8,3t. EDW. CAMPBELL, JR., Prothonotary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the District Court of said County at July Term, A. D. 1855, No. 105.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road Company vs. Heirs of Thomas Hodgson, viz: Mary Hodgson, his widow; Hannah Todd, late Hannah Hodgson, wife of George Todd, Armstrong Co., Pa., and Thomas Hodgson, children of said Thomas Hodgson and Mary Hodgson, Salkeld Hodgson, Polyne Hodgson, children of Christopher Hodgson, late of Washington Co., Pa., son of Thomas Hodgson, (all minors); and Samuel Hodgson, Joseph Hodgson, Isaac Hodgson and Sarah Hodgson, children and heirs of said T. Hodgson, of whom Samuel Hodgson resides in Westmoreland Co., Pa.

And now, to wit: the 23th day of April, A. D., 1855, the Court appoint William G. Hawkins, Jacob J. rdan, Alexander H. Burns, Isaac King, William Douglass, James Blackburn and Samuel H. Cook to meet at or upon the premises described in the petition, to wit: a tract of land in Robinson township, on Wednesday the 23d day of May, 1855, at ten o'clock, A. M., and having been first duly sworn or affirmed, as provided by the Act of 19th February, 1849, to estimate the quantity, quality and value of the land taken or occupied by the said Company, and the materials used or taken away by the said Company, and having a due regard to, and making a just allowance for, the advantages which may have resulted, or which may seem likely to result to the defendants, in consequence of the making or opening of said Railroad, and of the construction of works connected therewith; and after having made a fair and just comparison of the advantages and disadvantages aforesaid, to estimate and determine whether any and if any, what amount of damages has been or may be sustained.

And the said viewers are further required to specify, in their report:

First: The actual value of the land or materials taken or occupied, as aforesaid, without reference to the advantages or disadvantages of said Railroad.

Second: The value (if any) of the advantages of said Railroad.

Third. The value (if any) of the disadvantages of said Railroad.

Fourth: The amount of damages (if any) sustained, or that may be sustained, by the Defendants, taking into consideration the actual value of the land or materials so taken or occupied, as aforesaid, and making a fair and just comparison of said advantages and disadvantages, and make a true report thereof to the Court.

And now, April 28, 1855, on motion, the Court direct that notice of the time and place of the meeting of the viewers, in the above case, be given to Mrs. Phoebe Pratt, (late Lorenz,) and her husband, — Pratt of Buffalo, New York; and Mary Beals, (late Lorenz) and her husband, — Beals, also of Buffalo, New York, by publication in the Pittsburgh Daily Post, three consecutive days, the last of which, publications shall not be less than ten days previous to the meeting of said viewers.

(— — seal) By the Court.
my8,3t. EDW. CAMPBELL, JR., Prothonotary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

ON and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

THE NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. (mh10)

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being WELL FITTED IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them GOOD, and SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec9) R. GRIBBLE.

☞ **Stocking Factory.**—C. DALY'S Stocking Factory, where everything is made in the HOSIERY LINE, is at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets. He is continually turning out every variety of Hosiery, well made and suitable to the season, which may be always obtained Wholesale and Retail at his Store, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. Don't forget the name—C. DALY and No. 20. sp25

☞ **Piles** neglected often prove fatal, leads to consumption; amputate the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe," filled with Extractor; and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bone, and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels similar to the blood being kept at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight around it; such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and ulcers to form therein; then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above, which will cool the ulcers and abscesses for some time, and the natural bolts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

Non-genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicine throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. my3dawtf

☞ ***Boot and Shoe Manufactory.***

JAMES O'DONNELL & BRO.,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they have opened a manufactory of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 70 Smithfield street,

In Wetmore's Row, where they will be prepared to fill all orders of every description of Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice.

In order to accommodate all classes of customers they will also keep on sale a good assortment of the best eastern work. Also, all descriptions of children's wear.

Terms strictly cash; goods at cash prices.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [my26m

☞ **HATS AND CAPS.**—Now is the time that every person should wear a new hat. GEORGE MORGAN & CO., No. 164 Wood street, next door to the new Presbyterian Church, one door from Sixth street, have a large stock of each, selected expressly for city retail trade, which they will sell as low for cash as any other house in the city. They ask the attention of the public to their $5, $3.50 and $4 Silk Hats, which will be found on inspection a neat and good article. Call and see. Quick sales and small profits.

Remember, No. 164 Wood street. np28

☞ **Drug Store for Sale.**—RETAIL DRUG STORE, favorably located, at the corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets, Allegheny City, will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, enquire of

FLEMING BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
sp18:1mdaw] No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing,

AND FITTING GENERALLY,

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

☞ A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating Stores or Hot Water, Pipes on Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green House, Court House, Jails, Hotels, or Dwellings. No. 25 MARKET street, Pittsburgh. np16

PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the two Cities.

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street.
BRADLEY & RITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, ON DELIVERY.

jy29 **BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.**

NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 78 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Authorized Capital, $300,000.

ASSETS LIABLE FOR THE LOSSES OF THE COMPANY:

In Stock Notes, (negotiable form,) secured by Mortgages and Judgments	$250,000
In Bills Receivable, Mortgages and Judgments,	$100,000
Bonds, &c.	100,000
In Cash, Cash Assets and miscellaneous Items	47,000
Total	$250,000

H. OADWELL, President. O. H. IRISH, Secretary.

☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Transportation risks, taken at current rates.

REFERENCES.

PITTSBURGH.

Kramer & Rahm, N. Holmes & Sons, J. A. Hutchison & Co., Wainright, Huntington & Floyd, C. H. & Geo. Abbott, Hearne & Denckla, Chas. Magargee & Co., Hon. Wm. D. Foley, Harris, Hale & Co., Curlings, Robertson & Co., Wm. Bagaley & Co., D. Leech & Co., Murphy, Thomas & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

M. L. Hollowell & Co., David S. Brown & Co., Wood & Oliver, Caleb Cope & Co., Drexel & Co., Bankers, Scott, Baker & Co., Deal, Milligan & Co.

J. BANKS KNOX, Agent,
No. 116 Water street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. D. MCGILL, Secretary. ROBERT GALWAY, President.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

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☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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